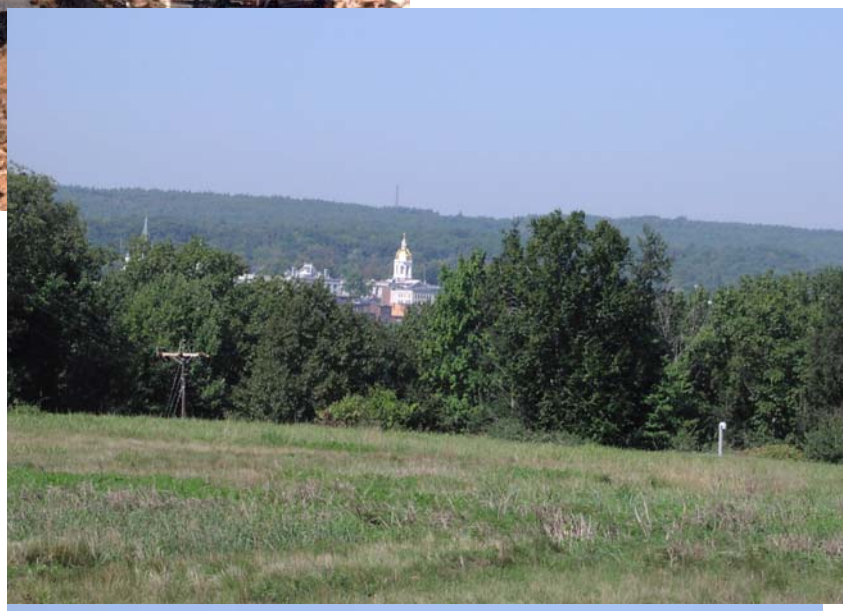
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
SOLID WASTE PLAN

April 2003



NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF
Environmental
Services

R-WMD-03-2

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cover photos: Concord Landfill; before and after undergoing closure

State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
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April 15, 2003

Dear Reader:

I am pleased to submit the New Hampshire Solid Waste Management Plan. Those of you who have reviewed previous Solid Waste Plans will note a new and abbreviated format. The attached portion of the Plan contains an Introduction and Guiding Principles and strategic Goals and Objectives. The second part of the Plan, listed in detail on page 14, can be found on the Department's web site (www.des.state.nh.us/swplan). This supporting information will become a permanent part of the web site, and will be updated on a regular basis. DES can provide a CD or hard copies of any of these documents to anyone who does not have access to the Internet.

Although this is the final version, we will continue to welcome comments on the plan and its associated web based documentation, particularly how the content and usefulness can be improved. Comments can be directed to Sharon Yergeau at syergeau@des.state.nh.us or at 6 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03301. For comments or questions on the supplementary information found on our web site, please contact Christopher Way, Supervisor of the Solid Waste Technical Assistance Section, at cway@des.state.nh.us or send written comments to the address above.

Sincerely,

Philip J. O'Brien, Ph.D., P.G., Director
Waste Management Division

Preface

This planning document is intended to provide the reader with an overview of the courses of action that will be pursued by the Department of Environmental Services (DES) in solid waste management over the next several years. The Plan, as such, is constantly evolving. It is an ambitious Plan and one that includes the recommendations of the 1999 Governor's Solid Waste Task Force delivered in 2001, the elements of the 2001 Solid Waste Report to the Legislature and the DES Strategic Objectives. The statutory requirement for DES to prepare the Solid Waste Plan is found at RSA 149-M:29.

While the Plan specifies the *Guiding Principles, Goals, Sub-goals and Objectives* for DES, it is also apparent that many other parties, including the Legislature, municipalities, the Waste Management Council, the business community, non-governmental organizations and the public at large all substantially influence the outcomes and that no single entity can achieve the lowest cost, least environmental impact goal. The combined effort of all the above entities is needed to produce a successful outcome over the next few years.

As a means to keeping the Plan succinct while making detailed information quickly available, DES has placed on its web site (www.des.state.nh.us) supporting documentation describing:

- Solid Waste Generation,
- Solid Waste Facilities And Services,
- Solid Waste Disposal Capacity,
- Waste Stream Analysis, And
- Related Reports.

As a result of this approach, DES's objective is to make the solid waste plan more easily accessible and useful to everyone; more efficient to update and modify as conditions change; and functionally consistent with and supportive of DES's overall Strategic Objectives.

Table of Contents

Solid Waste Plan – 2003

I. Introduction

The Department of Environmental Services (DES) administers a solid waste program that must achieve a balance between the critical need to protect the environment and the realities of a culture whose people generate more solid waste per person than any other country in the world. This Solid Waste Plan strikes that balance by promoting reduction of the volume and toxicity of the waste stream and diversion of recyclables and compostables, and also by providing objectives to secure sufficient disposal capacity and safe handling and management of solid waste.

The Plan addresses the following goals:

1. Reduce the volume of the solid waste stream;
2. Reduce the toxicity of the solid waste stream;
3. Maximize diversion of residential and commercial/industrial solid wastes;
4. Assure disposal capacity for New Hampshire; and
5. Assure that solid waste management activities are conducted in a manner protective of human health and the environment.

The first three goals address the concepts that solid waste should be minimized when possible and managed as a resource rather than a waste, placing a strong emphasis on reuse, toxics reduction, recycling and composting. For example, when the toxics are removed from the waste, there is more likelihood that it will be composted, because the resulting product will be cleaner and more in demand. The last two goals are directed at the need for solid waste facilities and services available that are protective of public health and the environment. These goals are not entirely independent of one another. When toxic constituents are removed from the waste stream, there is less concern about the safety of incineration, the ash resulting from incineration and the leachate from landfills, offering more protection to human health and the environment. Similarly, reducing the volume of the waste stream means there is less demand for disposal capacity.

The State of New Hampshire has reached a crossroad in its efforts to expand recycling and to reduce the solid waste stream. Diligent efforts over the last decade have resulted in a 24% diversion rate in 2001 despite a legislative goal of 40% by the year 2000. DES and the Governor's Recycling Program, and other organizations have worked extensively with New Hampshire communities to provide support and assistance in efforts to reduce, reuse and recycle; and many municipalities and businesses have made important progress. But this progress is not enough if we are to take real strides forward. Additional, bold steps are needed by the Legislature, business community, municipalities and individuals to improve solid waste management in our state.

II. Guiding Principles

In carrying out its objectives, DES adheres to the seven principles listed below. These statements are consistent with the *Proper Waste Management & Effective Site Remediation* goal of DES's Strategic Objectives, and the findings of the Governor's Solid Waste Task Force, which published its report in 2001.

1. ***The responsibility for solid waste management is shared between state government, local government and industry.***

   The burden of environmental protection is not left to the regulators alone. Certainly, government plays a leadership role in ensuring that the environment and human health are not threatened by the ways that citizens work and play, but it is incumbent upon all sectors to do their part.

2. ***Manufacturers must subscribe to product stewardship and take responsibility for their role in source reduction, altering the manufacturing process to avoid using toxic materials to produce a product and minimizing the volume of packaging.***

   If the manufacturer can not or will not use source reduction to address the problem, they should be obligated to take responsibility for the waste through collection programs. All too often, the burden of paying for the disposal of toxic products, excess packaging and bulky items falls to the local government that provides its residents with waste management services. This end-of-the-pipe approach is the least effective way to approach the problem of toxics and waste reduction.

3. ***Whenever possible, solid waste should be reused, recycled or composted rather than disposed of by incineration or landfilling.***

   There is a continuing need to manage waste according to what is best for the environment in the long-term. Unfortunately, decisions on managing solid waste often hinge on short-term costs rather than environmental soundness. We need to focus on innovative ways to create more options for waste diversion rather than disposal.

4. ***The public and private sectors should have access to solid waste management options at a competitive cost.***

   New Hampshire's primary reliance on the private sector to provide disposal capacity has not allowed the State much influence on the amount of capacity available and the cost of that capacity. Further, increased diversion of wastes in New Hampshire will not necessarily contribute to reservation of NH capacity for NH wastes.

5. ***Planning for the future of solid waste management is critical to our ability to meet our needs.***

In order to determine the needs for solid waste management in the future, we must review past and current trends, then project that data for years to come. The most important element for success of this exercise is a baseline of data.

6. ***Education, compliance assistance and enforcement actions are necessary to promote compliance.***

   The Department of Environmental Services is committed to a consistent, predictable and appropriate compliance assurance program which is protective of public health and the environment while creating a credible deterrent against future violations. DES believes that compliance with environmental laws is best ensured by using a multi-tiered, multi-media approach that includes education and outreach, compliance assistance, compliance monitoring, and where appropriate, formal enforcement.

7. ***Proper closure and post-closure care of solid waste landfills are critical to protection of the State's waters.***

   Proper closure of landfills is necessary to protect public health and the environment. To ensure the proper performance of a closed landfill, it is necessary to monitor groundwater quality; maintain and monitor a gas control system; monitor settling, slope stability, and erosion; maintain groundwater and surface water management systems; maintain and repair the final cover system; provide financial assurance; and in certain instances, monitor the leachate control systems (lined landfills). All of the data must be summarized in a formal report provided to the DES on an annual basis for a minimum of 30 years or until the facility stops generating leachate, ceases generating decomposition gasses, achieves maximum settlement, has no adverse impacts on air, groundwater or surface water, and does not otherwise pose a risk to human health or the environment.

III. Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce the volume of the solid waste stream.

Basis for Goal

Reducing the quantity of solid waste helps prolong the availability of existing landfill capacity and lessens the need to develop replacement capacity. Further, because volume source reduction involves a redesign of products to result in less waste at the end of the product's use, it slows the depletion of environmental resources and decreases costs of transportation and waste management. Source reduction does *not* rely on post-waste activities, such as recycling and composting, to remove items from the solid waste stream; these *diversion* activities are addressed in Goal 3.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has established a voluntary partnership program (Design for the Environment) that works directly with industry to integrate health and environmental considerations into business decisions. These partnerships inform businesses in the design or redesign of products and processes that are cleaner, more cost-effective, and safer for workers and the public. The Design for the Environment process promotes voluntary environmental improvement by addressing industries' need for key information on how to incorporate environmental concerns into business decisions. These environmental concerns are critical if reserving landfill capacity remains a high priority in the future.

Source reduction of solid waste is also accomplished when a product is reused or repaired, rather than replaced. Reuse makes the most of a product before it is ultimately disposed. This happens everyday when common household items and "hand-me-down" clothes are given second lives, when restaurants forgo the use of disposable utensils, and when office workers use both sides of a piece of paper. On a larger scale, the Solid Waste Rules encourage beneficial re-use of waste materials that can serve a useful life as a component of some other product. The process allows for certification of these waste-derived products; once certified, they are no longer regulated as solid waste. A waste-derived product certification is not like a permit for a solid waste facility; it is a certification for a particular product made from a particular waste. Simply, the product is not a waste until it is discarded. There is an initial application process, but once certified, anyone can use the product, as long as the terms of the certification are met. Examples of typical products that have met this certification include: a 50/50 mixture of processed construction/ demolition debris and soil used as an alternate daily cover at lined landfills; and crushed glass used for purposes of pipe bedding, road sub-base and foundation backfill.

In its 2001 Report, the Governor's Solid Waste Task Force emphasized source reduction along with recycling and composting as key components in the efforts to extend disposal capacity and lower the costs of solid waste disposal. The recommendation to increase these activities in order to achieve these two goals was directed to both "public and private entities" to stress that the burden does not lie with either side, but with a combination of the two, since cost and capacity are affected by activities in both sectors.

Sub-goal 1.1: Work with the commercial and residential sector to increase reuse of products and by-products.

Objectives (Target completion dates are noted in parentheses.)

1.1.1 Determine whether the waste exchange program coordinated by WasteCapReCon can be enhanced by assistance from or involvement with the State and/or the Department of Environmental Services. (January, 2004)

1.1.2 Develop a strategy for increasing construction & demolition waste processing. (January, 2005)

1.1.3 Develop an outreach campaign to promote the purchase of products and packaging that are reusable and repairable. (July, 2005)

Sub-goal 1.2: Increase source reduction at the manufacturing level.

Objectives

1.2.1 Pursue legislation to establish a state-wide tipping fee on the disposal of solid waste in New Hampshire as a disincentive to disposal and as a mechanism to raise funds to support diversion activities. (July, 2005)

1.2.2 Develop a strategy in conjunction with national and regional organizations to encourage and require manufacturers to accomplish more volume source reduction in products and packaging. (January, 2006)

1.2.3 Partner with WasteCap ReCon to offer technical assistance to a minimum of 10 NH manufacturers on how to use source reduction within their companies. (July, 2006)

Goal 2: Reduce the toxicity of the solid waste stream.

Basis for Goal

The toxicity of the waste stream is just as important as the focus on the volume of material, the costs, or the use of virgin materials in manufacturing. Twenty years ago, the emphasis was on toxic wastes in open lagoons and 55-gallon drums found in fields. The fact that the toxicity of everyday items, such as fluorescent lamps, electronic devices and components, are now of concern is an indicator of how much progress has been made. Today, there is a much better understanding that the potential to harm human health and the environment comes from many sources, common and otherwise. From the perspective of waste management, a proliferation of toxic components in the waste stream significantly increases the potential for groundwater contamination from landfills and air emissions from incinerators.

There are many chemical elements or compounds that have environmental and public health implications. In addition to categories of toxic substances, such as pesticides and organic solvents, there are specific substances of concern, like mercury and lead. The focus should be on practicing *source reduction* during manufacturing products to remove or minimize toxics in waste, and to require *separation and special handling* of wastes when toxic constituents have not been removed. Solid wastes should have management options that are consumer-friendly and highly protective of the environment and public health. This means the components of the waste should be safely handled or disposed of without fear of environmental or health repercussions due to toxic compounds.

Sometimes, this change comes about as a result of legislation and regulation. For example, in 1990, New Hampshire passed the toxics in packaging law to curb the amount of toxic metals entering the municipal solid waste stream, and ultimately, landfills and incinerators. The law prohibits manufacturers from intentionally introducing lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium in packaging and packaging components that are distributed in New Hampshire. Eighteen states have adopted the same model as New Hampshire and 10 of these states work together to ensure consistent application of the law through the Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse. This law has resulted in changes at companies that distribute a large volume of products and packaging to consumers throughout the country.

Recently, there has been a paradigm shift in industry that shows real promise. *Product stewardship* means that manufacturers accept responsibility for the end-of-life problems associated with their toxic products. For example, several organizations, including the Product Stewardship Institute, the Northeast Waste Management Officials Association and the Northeast Recycling Council, are participating in a national dialogue with manufacturers to address disposal of electronic products. The *National Electronic Product Stewardship Initiative* (NEPSI) is looking at strategies like “take back” programs to collect the used products and “design for the environment,” which would incorporate source reduction concepts at the manufacturing stage.

Sub-goal 2.1: Reduce waste toxicity in products and packaging through pollution prevention concepts.

Objectives

2.1.1 Work with national and regional initiatives to develop industry standards for production, identification of material substitutes and the reduction of volume, targeting consumer items that are responsible for contributing to the toxicity of the waste stream. (ongoing)

2.1.2 In coordination with the Toxics in Packaging Clearinghouse, develop model legislation to reduce or eliminate the presence of dioxin precursors in packaging. (October, 2004)

2.1.3 Pursue legislation requiring toxic consumer items to be labeled to educate consumers about the availability and use of alternatives to toxic products. (July, 2006)

Sub-goal 2.2: Minimize the release of hazardous materials into the solid waste stream.

Objectives

2.2.1 Continue to implement DES's Mercury Reduction Strategy and provisions of Chapter 278, Laws of 2000 *(An Act Relative to Mercury-Containing Products).* (ongoing)

2.2.2 Pursue legislation to require car manufacturers to pay for the removal of mercury switches and to phase out the use of mercury in motor vehicles. (July, 2006)

2.2.3 Finalize a strategy on reuse and recycling and proper disposal of electronic equipment. (December, 2003)

2.2.4 Review the implementation of the universal waste rule to determine if it is keeping these wastes out of landfills and incinerators. (October, 2005)

2.2.5 Increase by at least 10% the cost effectiveness (cost per pound) and management efficiency of household hazardous waste collection through education and promotion of permanent collection centers. (July, 2004)

2.2.6 Research legislation to require manufacturer product collection programs with a phased-in Advanced Disposal Fee (ADF) on products for which manufacturers do not demonstrate product responsibility. (July, 2005)

2.2.7 Ensure that 95% of New Hampshire's political subdivisions have access to a do-it-yourself (DIY) used oil collection center. (October, 2005)

Goal 3: "Maximize" diversion of residential and commercial/industrial solid wastes.

Basis for Goal

After waste is generated, it should be diverted from disposal in landfills and incinerators by recycling or composting whenever possible. The more waste that is managed through alternatives to disposal, the less concern there is about the public health and environmental impacts of disposal. When wastes are incinerated, there is concern about the release of harmful air emissions and the quality of the ash. Landfilling wastes causes concerns about groundwater contamination and leachate, and the release of gases that contribute to climate change. Wasteful practices must be replaced with a more responsible attitude of resource management.

People often look at recycling as a way to reduce dependence on landfills and incinerators, but this is only one in a list of benefits. First, there is an economic benefit to recycling. Sometimes, this includes revenue from the sale of the recyclable materials, but more often, the economic benefit is derived from savings that result from *cost avoidance*. Cost avoidance refers to the fact that, even when the cost of handling recyclables is factored in, there are still savings from avoiding the "per ton" tipping fee at the landfill or incinerator. Using recycled feedstock saves energy, conserves natural resources, and reduces greenhouse gases and is often more economical than using virgin material. Finally, more jobs are created in the processing and marketing of recyclables and in the use of recycled feedstock than there are created by the disposal of waste.

Composting is nature's way of returning resources to the earth. Over 50% of municipal solid waste is organic (food waste, paper and paperboard, and leaf and yard waste) and, therefore, compostable. Like recycling, composting reduces waste disposal costs and conserves natural resources. In addition, composting produces a valuable soil amendment, reduces the need for chemical fertilizers and protects soils from erosion. With even a little space in the back yard, most residents can compost kitchen wastes in addition to their leaf and yard waste. Many towns operate a leaf and yard waste compost pile and there are several commercial facilities as well.

New Hampshire's legislative goal from 1990 was to reach 40% diversion by the year 2000. The solid waste facility reports for calendar year 2001 indicate that our percentage of diversion was about 24%. DES believes that it is possible to achieve higher levels of diversion, but not without the full participation of towns, businesses, manufacturers and the State.

New Hampshire has access to a variety of organizations that share the goal to divert as much waste as possible. In addition to state government, there are organizations such as the NH Business & Industry Association's WasteCap Resource Conservation Program that work in the business community to reduce wastes. The Northeast Resource Recovery Association has provided technical, educational and marketing support to municipal recycling programs since 1981. The Northeast Recycling Coalition and the Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association are multi-state organizations involved in promoting recycling.

Sub-goal 3.1: Develop and promote markets for recyclable commodities.

Objectives

3.1.1 Work with appropriate partners to identify where new markets are needed and prepare strategies to develop the markets. (ongoing)

3.1.3 Pursue legislation that provides tax incentives for NH manufacturers that use recycled feedstock. (July, 2005)

Sub-goal 3.2: Assist municipalities and businesses in diverting more recyclables and compostables from the waste stream.

Objectives

3.2.1 Pursue legislation to provide DES with the resources to award grants to maximize recycling and composting activities. (December, 2005)

3.2.2 Focus technical assistance on communities in NH with the highest population and the lowest diversion rate. (ongoing)

3.2.3 Publish a guidance document for recycling and composting at short-term events, such as fairs and conferences. (October, 2003)

3.2.4 Develop a strategy for recycling and composting at multiple-family dwellings. (January, 2004)

3.2.5 Develop a strategy to increase diversion of commercially generated solid waste. (July, 2004)

3.2.6 Pursue legislation imposing a ban on the disposal of certain recyclables. (July, 2005)

3.2.7 Encourage the composting of food waste from institutional buildings by developing and publishing a guidebook, and by sponsoring workshops. (July, 2005)

3.2.8 Increase by 30% the composting and other diversion of food wastes. (October, 2005)

Goal 4: Assure disposal capacity for New Hampshire

Basis for Goal

With the life span of existing landfill capacity estimated to last until 2012, concerns have been raised as to whether there will be enough capacity for New Hampshire's waste in a long-term manner that is cost effective. Without sufficient disposal facilities, haulers will need to transport waste long distances. This would be unacceptable for the long term considering the costs of hauling, the potential for liability and environmental impact, and the strategies devised by states to curb imports. While DES does not subscribe to the concept of "crisis" for our capacity outlook, there is a need for new initiatives now to address the demand for long-term capacity within the borders of New Hampshire. New Hampshire should maintain a constant future disposal capacity of 7-10 years for solid waste generated in the state that is cost effective and environmentally safe.

A concern regarding adequate capacity was expressed by the Waste Management Council to Governor Shaheen in its annual report for 1998. In response to this and other concerns about industry concentration and increasing costs of solid waste disposal, the Governor issued Executive Order 99-6, which created a 27 member Solid Waste Task Force to investigate these issues. The Task Force found that there are two sides to assuring adequate capacity: using existing capacity wisely; and encouraging new capacity. The Task Force recommended increasing source reduction, recycling and composting, as well as limiting imported solid waste, to extend the use of existing capacity. Because most of New Hampshire currently relies on privately owned capacity, the Task Force recommended facilitation of collaborative host community agreements and regional municipal agreements to encourage public development of new capacity.

Imports of solid waste can have more than just a physical and environmental effect on a state or community. Imported trash creates a feeling of resentment among people in the receiving location. People do not think it is fair to suffer the increased truck traffic and noise or that they should have to be the "dumping ground" for waste from another state. Further, there is a demoralizing effect on recycling efforts when people wonder why they are working so hard to save disposal capacity that is only used up by waste from another location or another state. Finally, there is an additional cost to the host state for permitting and regulating landfills and incinerators that is borne by the citizens of that state, unless there is a fee that reimburses the State for its costs. New Hampshire does not have such a fee.

Not surprisingly, the Department of Environmental Services places a high priority on extending capacity for the disposal of solid waste. Goal 4.1 of DES's Strategic Objectives (*Effective Waste Management and Site Remediation*) is "Continue efforts to minimize waste volumes and toxicity through programs, policies and rules which extend waste management capacity and minimize exposure to persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals." This is the basis for DES's ongoing source reduction, recycling and composting program and for a new emphasis on diverting commercially generated solid wastes from disposal.

Sub-goal 4.1: Obtain more thorough data regarding solid waste generation, diversion activities and disposal and assist in assuring solid waste disposal capacity at a reasonable cost to NH municipalities and businesses.

Objectives

4.1.1 Report on the benefits of a state solid waste disposal contract designed for state as well as municipal use in order to obtain a less expensive tipping fee. (July, 2004)

4.1.2 Pursue legislation for registration of and reporting by solid waste haulers operating in New Hampshire. (July, 2005)

4.1.3 Report on the benefits of publicly owned solid waste disposal facilities, including one or more owned and/or operated by the State. (July, 2006)

Goal 5: Assure that solid waste management activities are conducted in a manner protective of human health and the environment.

Basis for Goal

As authorized by state law (RSA 149-M), the *New Hampshire Solid Waste Rules* (Rules) set forth the requirements for solid waste management. Permittees and operators are obligated by law to comply with those requirements. Whether the solid waste is recycled or composted, or disposed of in an incinerator or landfill, it must be done in accordance with standards designed to protect human health and the environment.

DES believes that compliance with environmental laws is best ensured by using a multi-tiered, multi-media approach that includes education and outreach, compliance assistance, compliance monitoring, and where appropriate, formal enforcement. Goal 10 – *Compliance Assurance* – of DES's Strategic Objectives states, "To foster full compliance with the laws it is responsible for administering, DES provides education and outreach to the public, provides assistance to the regulated community, monitors compliance on an on-going basis, and maintains a fair and effective enforcement process."

Many of DES's activities are geared toward helping the regulated community to comply with regulations and all of the solid waste programs in the Waste Management Division have education and outreach components. One of the main functions of the Solid Waste Technical Assistance Section is to offer technical assistance on source reduction, recycling and composting to businesses and towns. Since 1990, more than 2,200 operators have been certified through the Solid Waste Operator Training program. Staff members make regular visits to solid waste facilities, publish a quarterly newsletter and sponsor an annual conference to help operators and local officials. Also, the Pollution Prevention & Education Program offers free non-regulatory assistance to industry and communities and the Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Coordinator runs a grant program and is available for technical assistance with HHW issues. A new initiative to establish Best Management Practices for Motor Vehicle Salvage Yards has education at the center of activities.

Although the regulated community is required to comply with the Rules, there are errors, intentional and not. For this reason, DES is obligated by law to undertake an inspection and compliance assurance program. Permitted facilities are subject to inspections for monitoring compliance activities of the operations. Facilities not in compliance with the Rules may be subject to enforcement actions ranging from a report of initial compliance inspection, letter of deficiencies, administrative orders, administrative fines and civil or criminal actions.

New Hampshire's solid waste regulations are performance-based, which means that the regulated community has some flexibility in achieving the desired standards. For situations where more flexibility is warranted, there is a waiver provision available if the applicant can demonstrate that an alternative method can still deliver the same degree of protection to human health and the environment.

Sub-goal 5.1: Minimize the release of contaminants to the environment and risk to public health and safety from the improper management of solid waste through education, outreach, well-reasoned regulations and compliance assurance activities.

Objectives

5.1.1 Revise and recertify the *Solid Waste Rules* to retain regulatory oversight and to ensure they reflect current and changing technology. Schedule:

July, 2005	Main body of rules
May, 2009	Landfill closure and incinerators grant rules
April, 2010	Asbestos disposal site rules
July, 2010	Automotive Recycling Facility rules

5.1.2 Regulate asbestos disposal sites (ADS) to prevent the release of asbestos fibers to the environment. (July, 2004)

5.1.3 Maintain a 95% rate of appropriate level certified operators at solid waste facilities. (ongoing)

5.1.4 Decrease the average screening time for complaints from 21 days to 14 days. (July, 2005)

5.1.5 Ensure all approved outdoor asbestos remediation projects are performed in a manner that is environmentally safe and protects public health. (July, 2006)

5.1.6 Register automotive recycling facilities. (January, 2007)

5.1.7 Provide annual payments from the grant program for closure of unlined landfills and small municipal incinerators by including awards to all eligible facilities that properly proceed with the closure process. (July, 2007)

5.1.8 Inspect all 216 operating permitted solid waste facilities. (September, 2007)

5.1.9 Ensure 30 of the remaining uncapped, post-1981 unlined landfills are properly capped. (December, 2007)

IV. Supplementary Information on the DES Web Site (www.des.state.nh.us/swplan)

I. **Solid Waste Generation**
- Solid Waste District Table
- Population & Solid Waste Generation Table

II. **Solid Waste Facilities and Services**
A. Reduction and Reuse
B. Recycling (including Material Recovery Facilities)
- Transfer Station/Recycling Center Table
C. Composting
D. Incineration with Energy Recovery
E. Incineration without Energy Recovery
- Infectious Waste Incinerator Table
- Incinerator Table
F. Landfilling in Lined Landfills
G. Landfilling in Unlined Landfills
- Landfill Table

III. **Solid Waste Disposal Capacity**
A. Statutory Requirements for Determining Solid Waste Capacity
B. Terminology
C. Projection of Waste Generation
D. Analysis of Available Capacity
E. Projected Lifespan of Facilities
F. Other Factors that Impact Capacity Projections
G. New Hampshire's Relationship to Neighboring States
H. The Public Benefit Process

IV. **Waste Stream Analysis**
A. Common Household Recyclables and Compostables
i. Aluminum Cans
ii. Cardboard
iii. Food Waste
iv. Glass
v. HDPE
vi. Leaf and Yard Waste
vii. Mixed Paper
viii. Newspaper
ix. PET
x. Steel Cans
xi. Textiles

B. Special Wastes and Commercial Wastes
   i. Asbestos
   ii. Computers and Televisions
   iii. Construction & Demolition Wastes
   iv. Household Hazardous Waste
   v. Incinerator Ash
   vi. Infectious Wastes
   vii. Motor Vehicle Salvage Yard Waste
   viii. Scrap Tires
   ix. Universal Wastes
   x. Used Oil
   xi. Wood Ash

V. Related Reports

A. Solid Waste Report to the Legislature 2002 (January, 2003)
B. Solid Waste Task Force Report (July,2001)
C. The New Hampshire Dioxin Reduction Strategy (February, 2001)
D. The New Hampshire Mercury Reduction Strategy (October, 1998)